

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENRY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILLS, 161, Cannon Street, E.C. PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMEDEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO.—American Posts generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SWIFT & Co., The APOTHECARIANS' Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLER & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, F. A. de CRUZ, Successor, QUILHOS & Co., AMY, N. MOALLE, FORTALEZA, HEDGES & Co., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000  
RESERVE FUND.....\$3,900,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-  
PRIETORS.....\$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—O. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—Hon. J. BELL IRVING,  
W. H. DABY, Esq.; Hon. A. P. McEWEN,  
H. L. DALMIPPLE, Esq.; S. C. MICHAELSEN,  
Esq.; W. H. FORBES, Esq.; J. S. MOSES, Esq.;  
H. HOPPUS, Esq.

Chief Manager—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,  
Manager.  
Shanghai,...—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—London and County  
Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate  
of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily  
balance.

On Fixed Deposits:  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Gratis granted on approved Securities,  
and every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London; and the  
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,  
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Long, September 20, 1887. 363

## NOTICE.

### OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

The business of the above Bank will  
be conducted by the Hongkong and  
Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their  
premises in Hongkong. Business hours  
on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10  
to 1.

2. Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250  
at one time will not be received. No  
depositor may deposit more than \$2,500  
in any one year.

3. Depositors in the Savings' Bank having  
\$100 or more at their credit may at  
their option transfer the same to the  
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-  
poration on fixed deposit for 12 months  
at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4. Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per  
annum will be allowed to depositors on  
their daily balances.

5. Each Depositor will be supplied gratis  
with a Pass-Book which must be pre-  
sented with each payment or with-  
drawal. Depositors must not make  
any entries themselves in their Pass-  
Books but should send them to be  
written up at least twice a year, about  
the beginning of January and begin-  
ning of July.

6. Correspondence to the business of  
the Bank if marked On Hongkong  
Saving's Bank Business is forwarded free  
by the various British Post Offices in  
Hongkong and China.

7. Withdrawals may be made on demand,  
but the personal attendance of the  
depositor or his duly appointed agent,  
and the production of his Pass-Book  
are necessary.

For the  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 1, 1888. 754

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

WE Have THIS DAY Admitted Mr.  
W MARCUS DAVID EZEKIEL a  
PARTNER in our Firm in HONGKONG and  
China.

E. D. SASOON & Co.,  
Hongkong, January 1, 1888. 4

### NOTICE.

M R. M. GROTE has THIS DAY been  
Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.  
CHATER & VERNON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888. 5

### NOTICE.

WE Have authorized Mr. GUSTAV  
DEGENER BÖNING to SIGN our  
Firm by Procurament from this date, in  
Hongkong and China.

GARLOWITZ & Co.,  
Hongkong, January 1, 1888. 3

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in  
our Firm of Mr. MAX GRÖTE  
ceases by Mutual Agreement on this date.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Hongkong, December 31, 1887. 2

## Notice of Firm.

### NOTICE.

WE Have THIS DAY CLOSED our  
BUSINESS in Hongkong.  
Mr. M. D. EZEKIEL will SETTLE the  
OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS.

ABRAHAM, EZEKIEL & Co.,  
Hongkong, December 31, 1887. 2543

## Intimations.

WANTED in the Harbour Department  
an ASSISTANT LIGHT-HOUSE  
KEEPER Salary, \$40 month. Application  
with Testimonials, to be made to the  
HARBOUR MASTER.

H. G. THOMSETT, Esq.,  
Harbour Master, Esq.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1888. 22

## Intimations.

ANDREW JOHNSTON,  
Consulting Engineer,  
MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

PLANS and ESTIMATES prepared for  
LIGHT-DRAUGHT STEAMERS, STEAM  
LAUNCHES, MARINE ENGINES and BOILERS,  
and all kinds of MACHINERY.

A List of Steamers FOR SALE always  
on hand.

The Address as above.

Hongkong, January 4, 1888. 21

### NOTICE.

A S the Undersigned is leaving for India,  
a Notice is hereby given that all  
Creditors and other Persons having any  
CLAIMS or DEMAND upon or against  
him are required to send in same for SETTLEMENT  
on or before 21st Instant.

All Parties INDEBTED to the Undersigned  
are also hereby requested to make  
immediate PAYMENT.

SHEKHALLY FAZULALLY.

Hongkong, January 3, 1888. 14

## Peak Hotel,

RESTAURANT, AND CAFE,  
Situated at THE THAMWAY TERMINUS,  
VICTORIA GAP.

1,250 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL,  
Commanding Fine Views of the Harbour  
and City, with a Southern Exposure,  
Warm in Winter, and a Constant  
Breeze in Summer.

TAILORING:—OVER-COATINGS, SUITING, AND TROU-  
SERING in large Variety of Materials.

Hongkong, January 3, 1888. 11

### NOTICE.

M R. WILLIAM THOMAS  
begs to intimate that he has NOW  
OPENED the above HOTEL, and is prepared  
to serve on the Shortest Notice,  
BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS and  
DINNERS, AT FIXED PRICES, and a la  
carte, also all kinds of REFRESHMENTS,  
WINES, OAKES, CONFEECTIONERY,  
JOES, &c., served, and FOR SALE to  
RESIDENTS. The CUISINE will embrace all  
the Luxuries of the season from the North,  
Japan and San Francisco.

WINES, LIQUORS, BEER AND  
MINERAL WATERS  
of the best Quality.

RETIRING ROOMS  
FOR  
LADIES AND CHILDREN.

SEVERAL COMFORTABLE BEDROOMS.  
TELEPHONE No. 29.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1888. 1

### DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.  
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,  
Surgery Dentist,  
(FORMERLY APPRENTICE AND LAT-  
TERLY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.)

AT the urgent request of his European  
and American patients and friends,  
has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occu-  
pied by Dr. ROGERS.

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.  
Sole Address.

2, DUDDELL STREET,  
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1888. 6

R A F F L E S HOTEL,  
2, Beach Road, Singapore.

MESSRS. SARKIES BROTHERS  
have the honour to inform their  
FRIENDS and PATRONS that they have  
OPENED the above HOTEL on the 1st of  
December.

The Situation is one of the best and  
healthiest in the town, facing the sea, and  
within a few minutes' walk of the Public  
Offices and the Square.

Great care and attention for the comfort  
of BOARDERS and VISITORS have been taken  
in every detail, and those frequenting it  
will find every convenience and home com-  
fort.

From the great experience Messrs. SAR-  
KIES BROTHERS have gained in the  
MANAGEMENT of the EASTERS and the  
ORIENTAL HOTELS in Penang, and the suc-  
cess that has attended them, they are con-  
fident that the RAFFLES HOTEL will  
meet a long want felt in Singapore.

The sole endeavour of the Proprietors will  
be to attend to the comfort of their VISITORS.

TERMS MODERATE.

SARKIES BROTHERS,  
Proprietors.

21st December, 1887. 2478

## PUBLICATIONS.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

CHINA REVIEW—published once in  
Two Months.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL—for every  
Weekly Mail.

CHINA MAIL—Every Day.

Orders for Printing and Book-binding  
promptly executed at Moderate charges.

CHINA MAIL Office,  
2, Wyndham Street (behind the Club).

### NOTICE.

WE Have authorized Mr. GUSTAV  
DEGENER BÖNING to SIGN our  
Firm by Procurament from this date, in  
Hongkong and China.

GARLOWITZ & Co.,  
Hongkong, January 1, 1888. 3

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in  
our Firm of Mr. MAX GRÖTE  
ceases by Mutual Agreement on this date.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Hongkong, December 31, 1887. 2

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1888.

日二十一月一十年亥丁

## Business Notices.

# NEW YEAR PRESENTS!

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

ARE SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
FANCY GOODS,  
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

## New Year Cards.

## NEW BOOKS.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' ANNUALS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, December 27, 1887. 2512

## ROBERT LANG & CO.,

Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers & General Outfitters,  
QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

(+)

## NEW WINTER GOODS.

LAMB'S WOOL and SHETLAND WOOL UNDERVESTS  
and PANTS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, Hand KNIT  
HOSE and HOSE, CASHMERE MERINO and SILK  
HOSE, BOOTS and SHOES from the best manufac-  
turers. DRAB CLOTH SPATS, KID and WOOL-LINED  
GLOVES, TRAVELLING BUGS and SCOTCH  
PLAIDS, OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANIEUS and  
HAND-BAGS, &c.

TAILORING:—OVER-COATINGS, SUITING, and TROU-  
SERING in large Variety of Materials.

Hongkong, January 3, 1888. 11

## STAG HOTEL,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

THE HOTEL is centrally situated, a few minutes' walk from  
the principal landing places.

## Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam  
Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS  
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED  
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND  
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE  
VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship *BELGIC* will be  
despatched for San Francisco, via  
Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 10th  
January, 1888, at 3 p.m.

Contraction being made at Yokohama  
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan  
ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to  
address in full; and same will be received  
at the Company's Office, until 6 p.m. the  
day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:

To San Francisco ..... \$200.00

To San Francisco and return, } 350.00

available for 6 months ..... 333.00

To Liverpool ..... 338.00

To other European points at proportionate  
rates. Special reduced rates granted to  
Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service  
and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be  
obtained on application.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-  
embarking at San Francisco for China or  
Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be  
allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance  
does not apply to through fares from China  
and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo  
destined to points beyond San Francisco, in  
the United States, should be sent to the  
Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector  
of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, December 20, 1887. 2474

U. S. MAIL LINE.—  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY  
OF PEKING* will be despatched  
for San Francisco via Yokohama, on  
SATURDAY, the 21st Proximo, at 3 p.m.,  
taking Passengers and Freight for Japan,  
the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-  
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and  
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America, by the Company's and  
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:

To San Francisco ..... \$200.00

To San Francisco and return, } 350.00

available for 6 months ..... 333.00

To Liverpool ..... 338.00

To other European points at proportionate  
rates. Special reduced rates granted to  
Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service  
and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be  
obtained on application.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-  
embarking at San Francisco for China or  
Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be  
allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance  
does not apply to through fares from China  
and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel  
Packages will be received at the office until  
5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo  
destined to points beyond San Francisco, to  
the United States, should be sent to the  
Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes,  
addressed to the Collector of Customs at San  
Francisco.

For further information as to Passage  
Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, December 29, 1887. 2536

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS  
TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE  
UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE,  
VIA

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
AND OTHER CONNECTING  
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

The British Steamship *ABYSSINIA*,  
No. 3,631, Ton Register, Lieu. Com-  
mander, will be despatched for VAN-  
COUVER, B.C., via KOBE and YOKO-  
HAMA, on FRIDAY, the 27th January,  
1888, at 8 a.m.

To be followed by S.S. *BATAVIA*,  
on the 28th February, and S.S. *PARTHIA*,  
on the 24th March.

Connection will be made at Yokohama  
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan  
Ports, and at Vancouver with San Fran-  
cisco by the regular Steamers of the  
Pacific Coast Steamship Company.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-  
land, France, and Germany by all trans-  
Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:

To Vancouver Mex. .... \$160.00

To Victoria and San Francisco 175.00

Total common points in Can. } 200.00

and the United States ..... 200.00

To Liverpool ..... 300.00

To London ..... 305.00

To other European points at proportionate  
rates. Special reduced rates granted to  
Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service,  
and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese  
Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo  
destined to points in the United States,  
should be sent to the Company's Offices,  
addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District  
Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m. on the 26th January, 1888.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office  
and should be marked to address in full,  
and the same will be received by us until  
5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight,  
apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, December 24, 1887. 2502

## Mails.

## Mails.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

\* STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, PONDICHERY,  
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,  
POPE SAID,

MEDITERRANEAN AND  
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,  
MARSEILLES, AND PORTS  
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

LONDON, HAVRE, MONTREAL,  
DUNKIRK AND ANTWERP.

Shipping Orders will be granted until  
noon.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until  
noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m.  
Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on  
the 9th January, 1888. (Parcels are not to  
be sent on board; they must be left at  
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, December 23, 1887. 2525

## NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,  
SUEZ, POPE SAID,

SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK  
SEA & BALTIC PORTS;

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,  
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN  
PORTS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Yankee*,

Commandant LORMIER,

G. de CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, January 5, 1888. 33

## NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,  
SUEZ, POPE SAID,

SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK  
SEA & BALTIC PORTS;

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,  
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN  
PORTS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Yankee*,

Commandant LORMIER,

G. de CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, January 5, 1888. 33

## NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,  
SUEZ, POPE SAID,

SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK  
SEA & BALTIC PORTS;

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,  
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN  
PORTS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Yankee*,

Commandant LORMIER,

G. de CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, January 5, 1888. 33

## Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL.

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC  
CLUB.

THE SECOND PERFORMANCE  
OF THE SEASON,

will take place

on

Tuesday,

the 17th January, 1888, at 9 p.m.,

When will be produced SHERIDAN'S COMEDY

'THE RIVALS.'

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs.

LAW, CRAWFORD & CO., on and after

Monday, the 9th January, 1888, at 9 a.m.

H. M. THOMSETT,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 4, 1888. 20

## TUESDAY,

the 17th January, 1888, at 9 p.m.,

When will be produced SHERIDAN'S COMEDY

'THE RIVALS.'

For further information apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 4, 1888. 20

## GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Glenoe*, having arri-  
ved from the above Ports, Consignee  
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that  
their Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong  
and Kowloon Wharfs and Godowns Co.,  
Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may  
be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded un-  
less notice to the contrary be given before  
Noon To-DAY, the 5th Instant.

Any Cargo, impeding her discharge will  
be landed into the Godowns of the Kow-  
loon Pier and Godown Co. and stored at  
Consignee's risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods  
remaining undelivered after the 12th Inst.  
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods  
are to be left in the Godowns, where they  
will be examined on the 12th Inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMENS & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 5, 1888. 24

## JARD

## THE CHINA MAIL.

We have had occasion to set the Shanghai newspapers right in regard to the Peak Tramway, but the following from a Shanghai correspondent of 'The British Trade Journal' goes to show that some of the civil rumours from the same source regarding this work are not altogether without solid basis. We do not know what our old friend and soldier of Fortune at Shanghai may mean by saying the 'Hongkong Tramway is not giving satisfactory results'; but we have not heard of the one rail system he advocates doing useful work anywhere; and it is just possible the wonderful railway which the General uses, the columns of this Home journal to crack up, if saving 90 per cent in construction and 50 per cent. in working, might prove to be like the agriculturist's artificial fertilizer, a waist-coat pocket full of which was declared sufficient for a considerable field, but it could not be denied that the other waistcoat pocket would contain the crop produced. Here is the stuff which the correspondent writes:

News from Hong Kong is that the Victoria Peak Tramway is not giving satisfactory results. The line is very steep and very crooked. The Lartigue system of railway would be the best for that kind of work. Another thing about the Lartigue railway is that it can be laid down cheaper than any other kind, and costs much less money for plant, there being a total saving of 90 per cent. on material and labour, I am told, in using the Lartigue single line elevated railway over the cheapest of other known systems. It is a pity the Hong Kong promoters of the Peak Tramway were not made aware of this before they invested their money. Their present line will be so awfully expensive that it will be hard for them to pay any dividend to the shareholders. The expensiveness of construction is not the only loss; there is the expensiveness of the plant, and the expensiveness of working also to be taken into consideration; and I am assured that the working expenses of the Lartigue system are 50 per cent. less than those of the cheapest ground-line doing the same amount of work! Great advantage that. I am also assured that the China Railway Company is experiencing a considerable amount of difficulty in the extension of the Kaiping Colliery Railway to Tientsin. The inhabitants are said to object to having a ground-line laid there, because they think it will interfere with the cart-traffic, and annoy them in various ways. Now the elevated railway, on the Lartigue system, would not be in the way of carts, as the carts could pass underneath, and the water too in time of floods. Some of the China Railway directors are said to be in favour of the Lartigue system, whilst others are bound to promote the adoption of a ground-line if possible, for various reasons, not necessary to mention here. The two short lines undertaken in Formosa are said to be both ground-lines, as the possibility of constructing elevated-lines on the Lartigue system was not known to the officials there until they had given contracts for the material.

We cannot conceive how a Home journal, of the importance of the *British Trade Journal* would allow the hawks of a certain system of milways to talk pure nonsense about things he knows next to nothing about. We suppose the title which the writer is believed to possess gives him an importance in the eyes of those who do not

much of Eastern affairs which the use of his writings does not justify. Those, however, who know the writer here will not be long in appreciating his interested remarks at their due worth.

DARWIN ON CARLYLE.—Carlyle and Darwin met several times, but, as might have been expected, they were not much drawn to each other, though, as everyone knows, Darwin's brother, Erasmus, was Mrs Carlyle's most faithful and devoted friend. Notwithstanding the hard things which Carlyle said of Darwin and Darwinism, he is the worst that Darwin has to say about Carlyle.—Carlyle almost smelt every one. One day in his house he called Grote's "History" a "stiff quinine with nothing spiritual in it." I always thought until his "Reminiscences" appeared that his sneer were party jokes, but this now seems rather doubtful. His expression was that of a depressed, almost despairing, yet benevolent man; and it is notorious how heartily he laughed. I believe that his benevolence was real, though stained by not a little jealousy. No one can doubt about his extraordinary power of drawing pictures of things and men, far more vivid as it appears to me, than any drawn by Macaulay. Whether his pictures of man were true once is another question. He has been all-powerful in impressing some grand moral truths on the minds of men. On the other hand, his views about slavery were revolting. In his eyes might was right. His mind seemed to be a very narrow one, even if all branches of science which he despised are excluded. It is astonishing to me that Kingley should have spoken of him as a man well fitted to advance science. He laughed to scorn the idea that a mathematician such as Whewell could judge, or that mathematics could, of Goethe's views on light. He thought it a most ridiculous thing that anyone should care whether a glacier moved a little quicker or a little slower, or moved at all. As far as I could judge, I never met a man with a mind so ill-adapted for scientific research.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE TREASURY.

The *Daily News* says:—Not long ago it was remarked in these columns that the enterprise of insurance offices might well be applied in other than the beaten paths. The conditions of business life continually present openings for initiative of the kind; and the very last trade discovered is that which was described in our City column yesterday. Three weeks ago a young clerk was violently robbed of a package of securities near Threadneedle-street, and nothing has since been heard of either the thief or the stolen bonds. Finding the fire of November approaching, certain members of Lloyd's underwriting room acted on the idea that the Stock Exchange would be glad to pay small rates of insurance in order to provide immunity from the risk of a sudden and crushing loss. This has been done, and for every ten shillings paid yearly stock-brokers of standing may secure continuously a claim for £100 if their clerks lost, or were robbed, of securities in the course of journeys between office and office. Every year the quantity of bonds and other documents, giving title of proprietorship to the bearer, tends to increase. The Stock Exchange no longer deals largely in registered stocks, but is most busy with American shares and foreign bonds; the loss of which may be serious, as in a large number of cases they are irrecoverable.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FOOCHOW.

Telegrams have been received in Hongkong to the effect that a destructive fire occurred last night in the Foreign Concession, Foochow. The offices of the China Merchants' S. N. Company, Adamsen Bell & Co., and Messrs F. A. England & Co., have been destroyed. The offices are on the South bank of the River Min, and the fire seems to have spread till it reached the offices of Messrs Russell & Co., which narrowly escaped. The damage is extensive, and we understand that most of the local offices are interested.

## THE CASE OF THE 'PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH.'

This case, which was opened yesterday, came before Mr Justice Leigh again in the Supreme Court to-day. Mr. Webster appeared for the plaintiff and Mr Caldwell for the defendant.

Mr Caldwell said his Lordship would remember that he (Mr Caldwell) was obliged to cut short his cross-examination yesterday, and he would now, with his Lordship's permission, resume it.

The plaintiff having gone into the witness-box:

Mr Caldwell asked: Were you confused yesterday when I was examining you?

Plaintiff: Yes.

Are you collected now?—Yes.

Are you collected now?—I collected myself.

Have you collected your scattered sense?

His Lordship—I don't want to interrupt you, Mr Caldwell, but I think you should confine yourself to the point at issue.

Mr Caldwell.—Certainly, my Lord; but my defense is this man's incapacity to defend the work he undertook, and I must therefore endeavour to prove it.

His Lordship.—Yes; I don't want to prevent you from doing that, but I think it is very difficult for a man of plaintiff's nationality to spell English words and generally stand a skilled examination. I am not sure but that many a European of the same pretensions would be nonplussed in that way. The real question, it seems to me, is—Was he competent for the work for which he was engaged, having regard to the remuneration. It is not a question of whether he understands English grammar, but whether he is capable of teaching the Chinaman English.

Plaintiff here explained that his pupils were only beginners, and that although his English was limited he thought he knew enough of it to teach beginners. His first remark with reference to his pupils was 'they belong beginners,' but he corrected himself afterwards. He admitted, however, having used the pidgin English phrase when Mr Caldwell interrupted him on the point. He proceeded to explain that he instructed Chinaman 'cooking'—a term the meaning of which was not appreciated until it had been repeated several times.

Mr Caldwell: You say they (the pupils) turned you out?—They said a good many words.

I am not asking you about words. Did they turn you out?—They said words opposite my face a good many times.

Will you answer my question? Did they turn you out of the house?—I could not live there because they cruel men. They promise me a house and furniture, and after two months they turn me away and take the furnitures.

Did they tell you to go away?—Yes,

Why did they tell you to go away?—They are harshing men, unreasonable men, disorderly men.

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How much of Eastern affairs which the use of his writings does not justify.

His Lordship.—Did they tell you to go away?—They are harshing men, unreasonable men, disorderly men.

Did they tell you to go away?—Yes,

For what reason?—Because they could not make it out.

Did they say your English was bad?—They said my pronunciation was not proper.

Did they tell you that you could not teach English?—Yes.

Mr Caldwell:—For each house, certainly.

Mr Hooper.—Where do you find that?

Mr Hooper.—Decision has been given to that effect in this Court before, when I prosecuted on four houses and a fine of four hundred dollars was imposed.

Did they tell you that you could not teach English?—Yes.

Shown a piece of paper by Mr Caldwell, with Chinese characters, plaintiff said it had been stuck up on the wall in the schoolroom.

Mr Caldwell.—Did the defendant and the other pupils ask you what that was?—Yes.

And you could not tell them what it was in English at first?—I have not told them because they were quarrelling and disputing.

Was it that you could not tell them?—No.

You did not explain it to them?—No; everybody angered me.

What do these characters mean?—One admitted entrance.

In further cross-examination plaintiff said defendant and his other four pupils signed the agreement with their own hands, and it was witnessed by Lam Atak, his recommends, and also by his cook.

By His Lordship.—I am a Chinaman. I was recommended by a friend to the defendant, who wanted some one to teach English. I obtained an English primer for each pupil. I read out the English and then explained what it meant and taught them pronunciation. I taught them every day except Sunday and Saturday afternoons for two months. My remuneration was to be \$20 on the 3rd September, but I have got nothing since then. I wanted to teach them the alphabet, but they were disorderly.

At this stage the case was again adjourned, a day for further hearing to be fixed tomorrow.

## ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE TREASURY.

The *Daily News* says:—Not long ago it was remarked in these columns that the enterprise of insurance offices might well be applied in other than the beaten paths. The conditions of business life continually present openings for initiative of the kind; and the very last trade discovered is that which was described in our City column yesterday. Three weeks ago a young clerk was violently robbed of a package of securities near Threadneedle-street, and nothing has since been heard of either the thief or the stolen bonds. Finding the fire of November approaching, certain members of Lloyd's underwriting room acted on the idea that the Stock Exchange would be glad to pay small rates of insurance in order to provide immunity from the risk of a sudden and crushing loss. This has been done, and for every ten shillings paid yearly stock-brokers of standing may secure continuously a claim for £100 if their clerks lost, or were robbed, of securities in the course of journeys between office and office. Every year the quantity of bonds and other documents, giving title of proprietorship to the bearer, tends to increase. The Stock Exchange no longer deals largely in registered stocks, but is most busy with American shares and foreign bonds; the loss of which may be serious, as in a large number of cases they are irrecoverable.

When he made the return this year they were in the same figures exactly in

every instance as in your assessment—Yes.

And that was considerably more than the return of last year?—Yes, in the case of one house.

Was it more in all?—It was only in the case of the house 138 Winglook Street that I did not adopt his returns.

What is more in all?—That is the case of the house 138 Winglook Street that I did not adopt his returns.

Mr Lister said he could speak with reference to the house 138 Winglook Street.

The Chinese petition against the Public Health Bill was forwarded to-day to the Colonial Secretary. We have already given a rough translation of the document, but as this is a matter to which the utmost publicity ought to be given, we give below the authorised translation, along with Dr Ho Kai's letter to the Colonial Secretary forwarding the document.

(Covering Letter.)

61, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 6th January, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward to you a Petition against the Public Health Ordinance (No. 18 of 1887) which, in behalf of half the Petitioners, I would, on His Excellency the Governor to be so kind as to forward to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Petition is signed by about Forty-seven thousand persons, including all the principal Chinese merchants and residents in this Colony and amongst the whole of the working population.

As the Petition is so numerous and important in this clause is the mode of electing members of the Sanitary Board. As the object of forming the Board is to improve buildings and the sanitation of the Colony, and this is a matter which concerns the ratepayers the most, it is only proper therefore that amongst the six additional members of the Board there should be four elected by the people.

Section 4.—What is proposed in this clause is the mode of appointing the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary of the Sanitary Board. It should be a matter for the experience and scientific members of the Board to consider and decide who is suitable or not for the duties of the office, so as to prevent the wrong man being appointed.

Section 16, sub-section 6.—The objection to this sub-section is the prohibition of letting the waste water into the side-channels.

It is the habit of the Chinese to throw their washing water into the drains, first, because it is convenient, and secondly because there is no harm or nuisance in doing it; and it is very difficult to change their old habits.

Once this sub-section is enforced, then every one of them will be a lawbreaker, and fines will be imposed on them every day.

Section 17.—The difficulty in complying with this clause consists in the provisions

as things in this light, and they seen but on expending their skill and energies in a nio scientific diagnosis of certain diseases until the spring seas is fully fished and the drains have been flushed from the ends and the dredging need of a thorough investigation no longer exists. Yours,

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